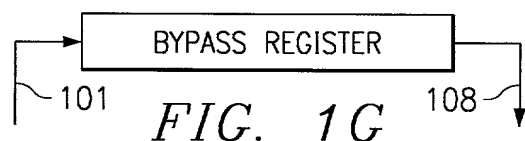
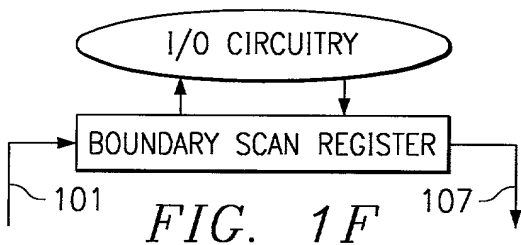
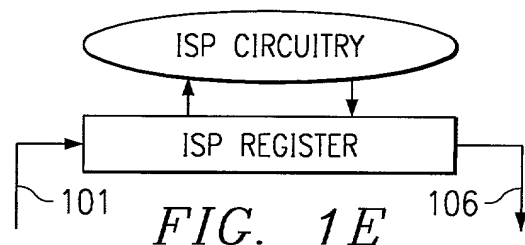
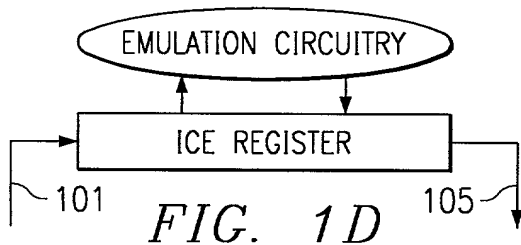
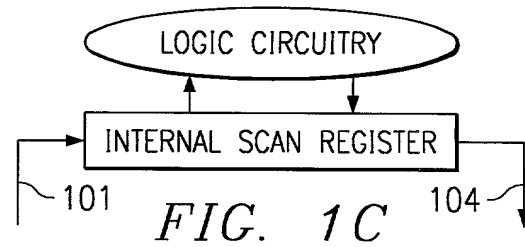
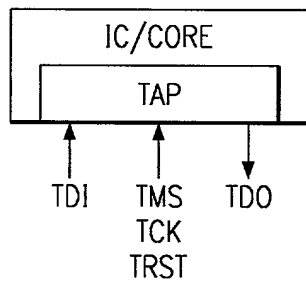


FIG. 1B



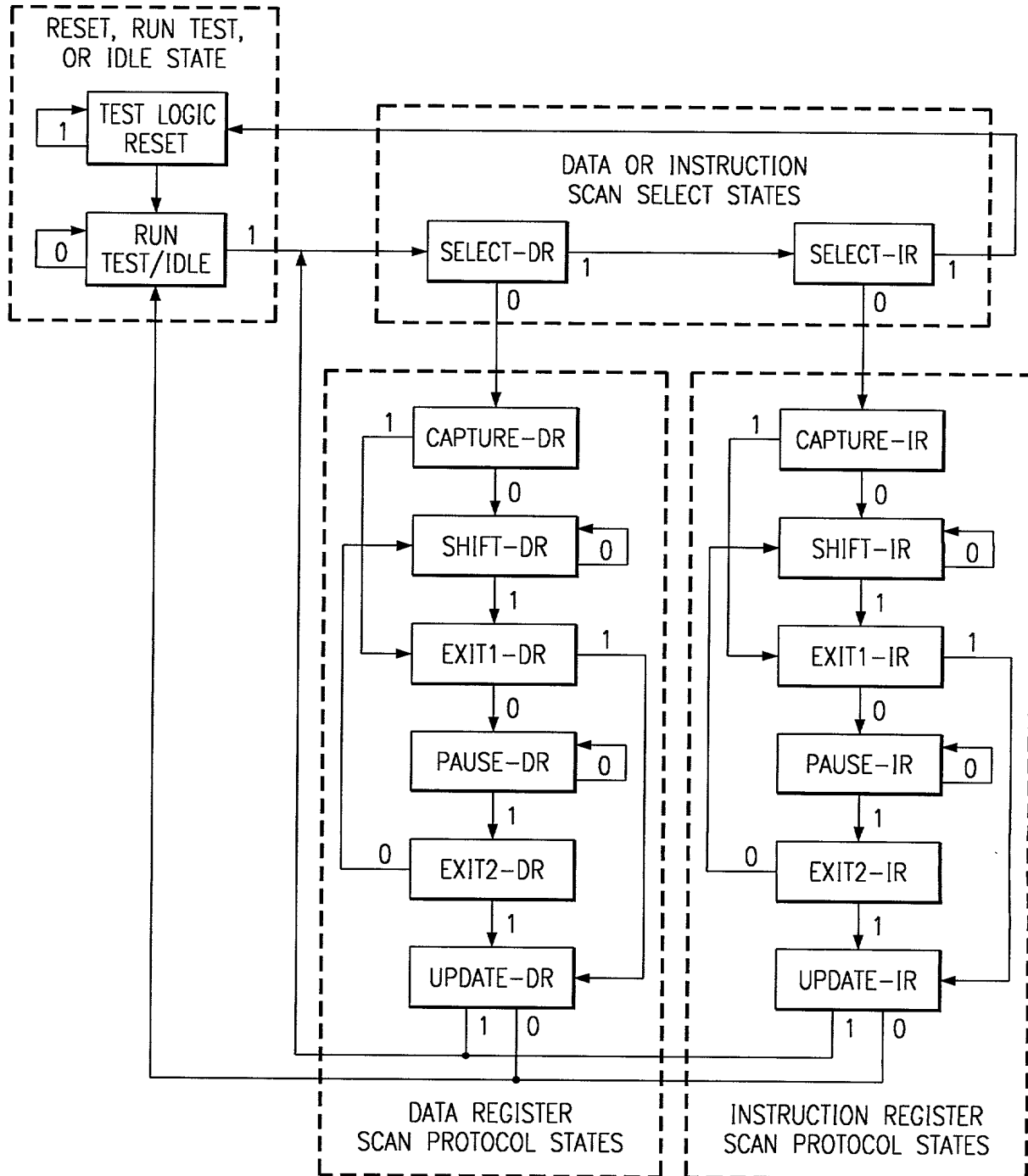
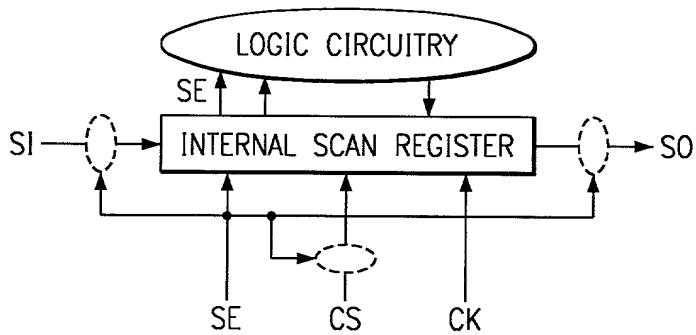


FIG. 2

FIG. 3A



*FIG. 3B*

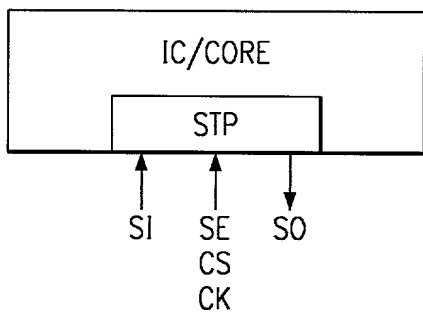


FIG. 3C

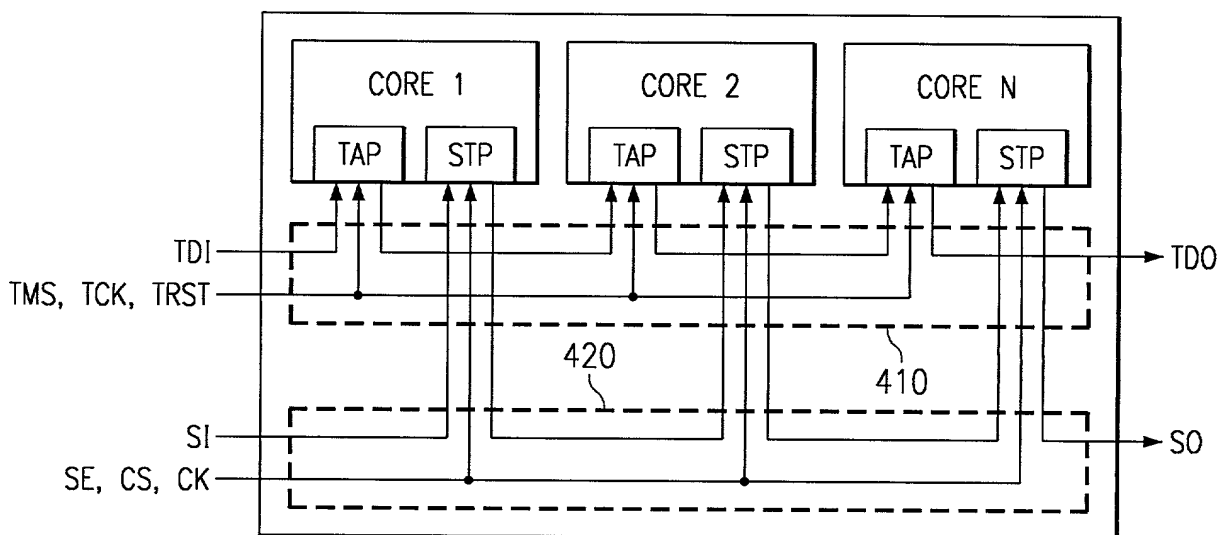
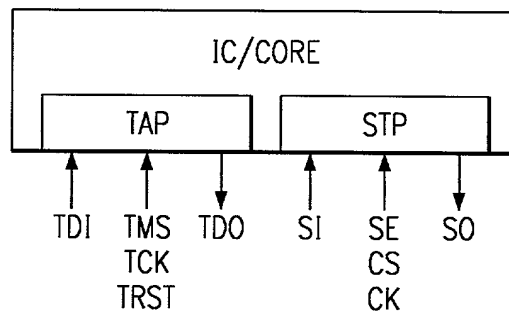
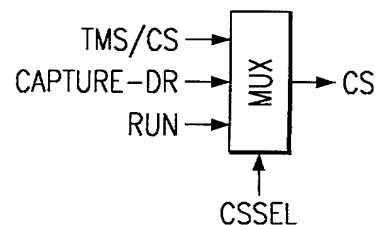
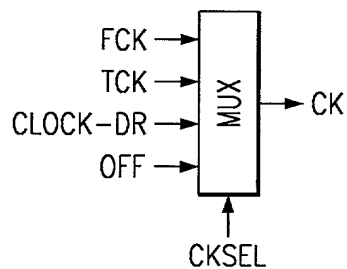
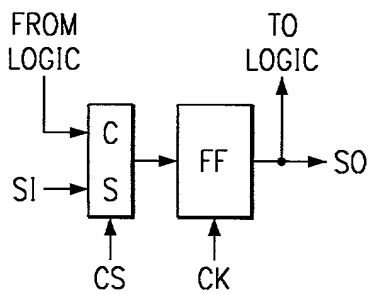
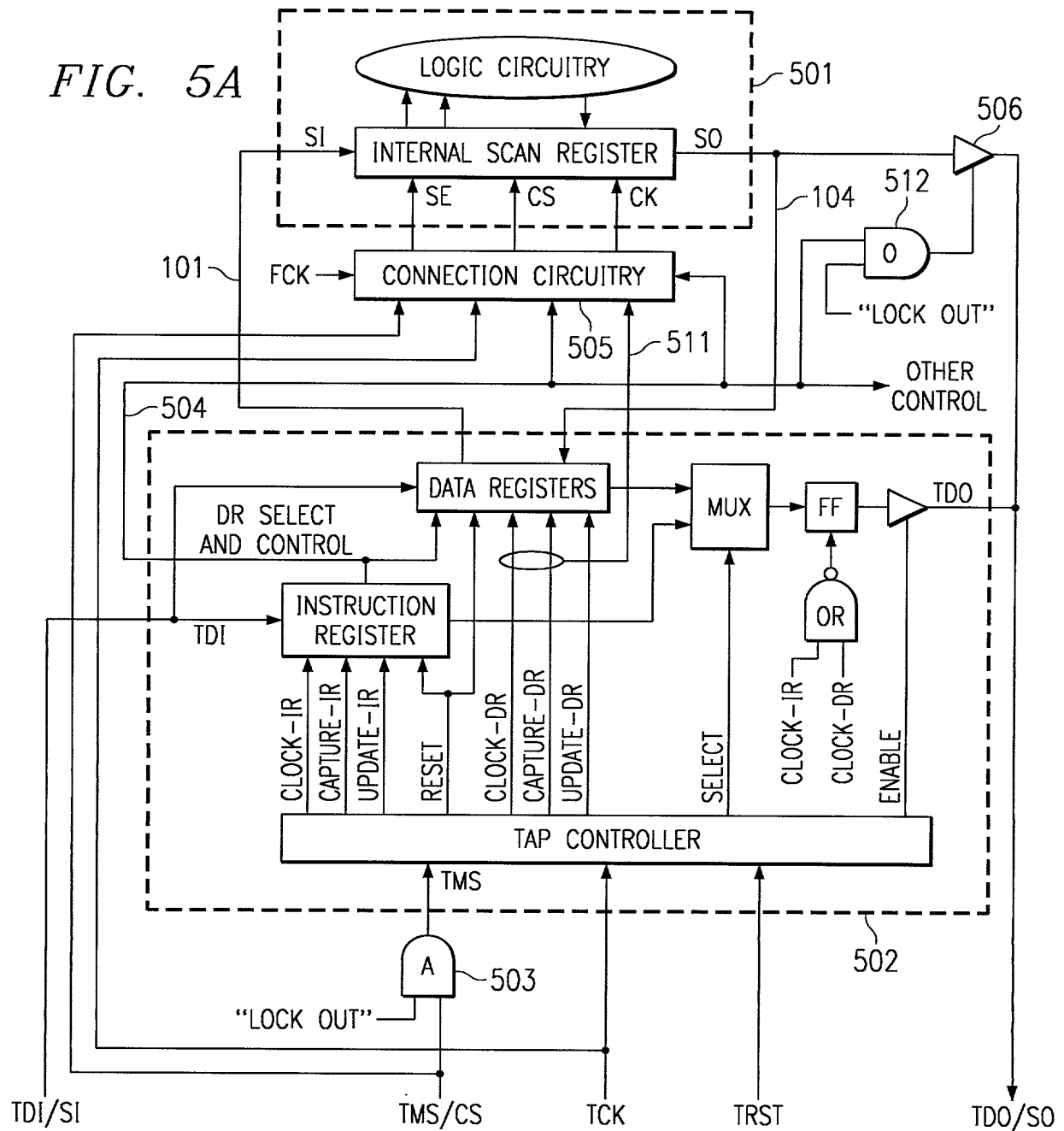


FIG. 4



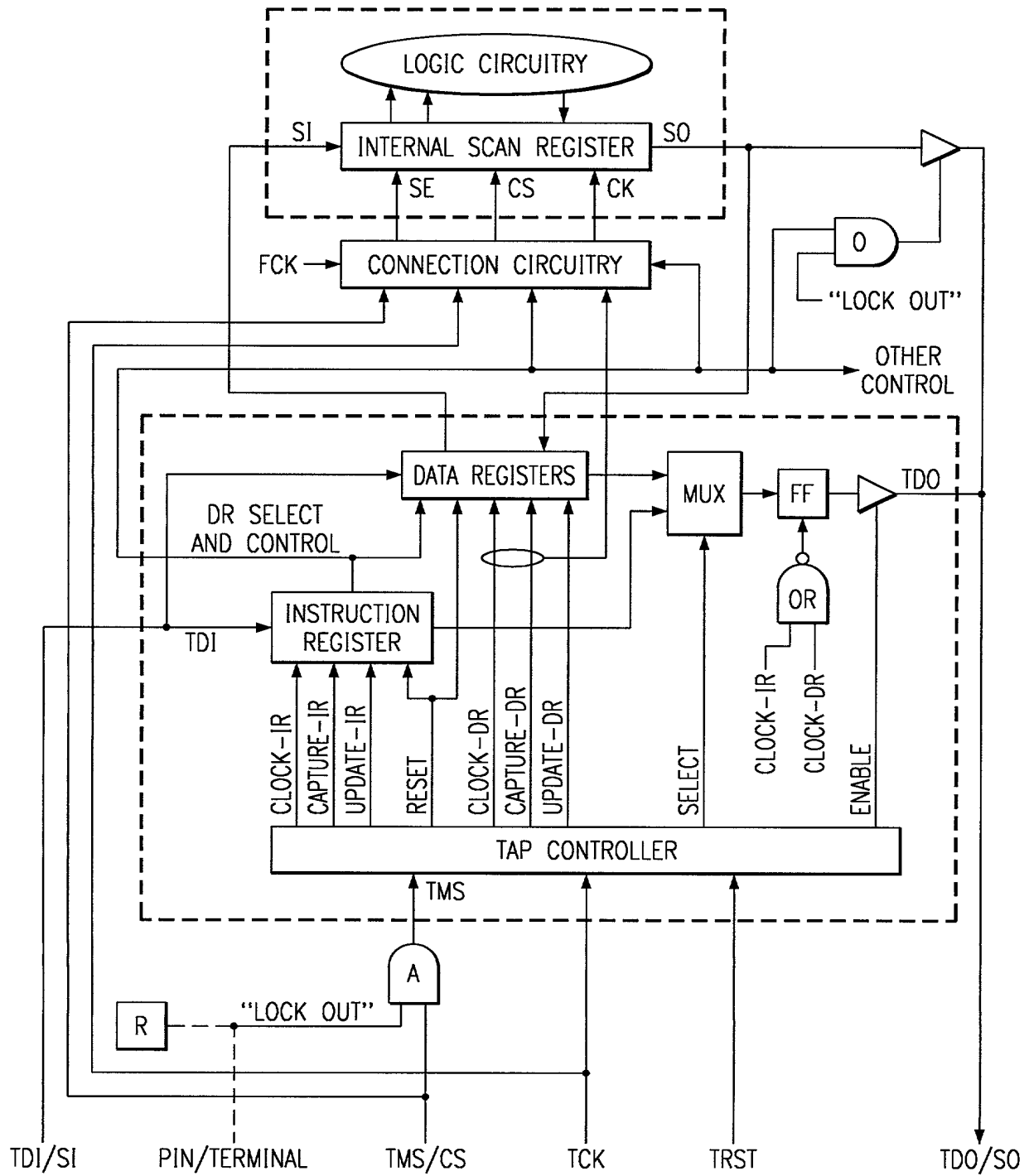


FIG. 6

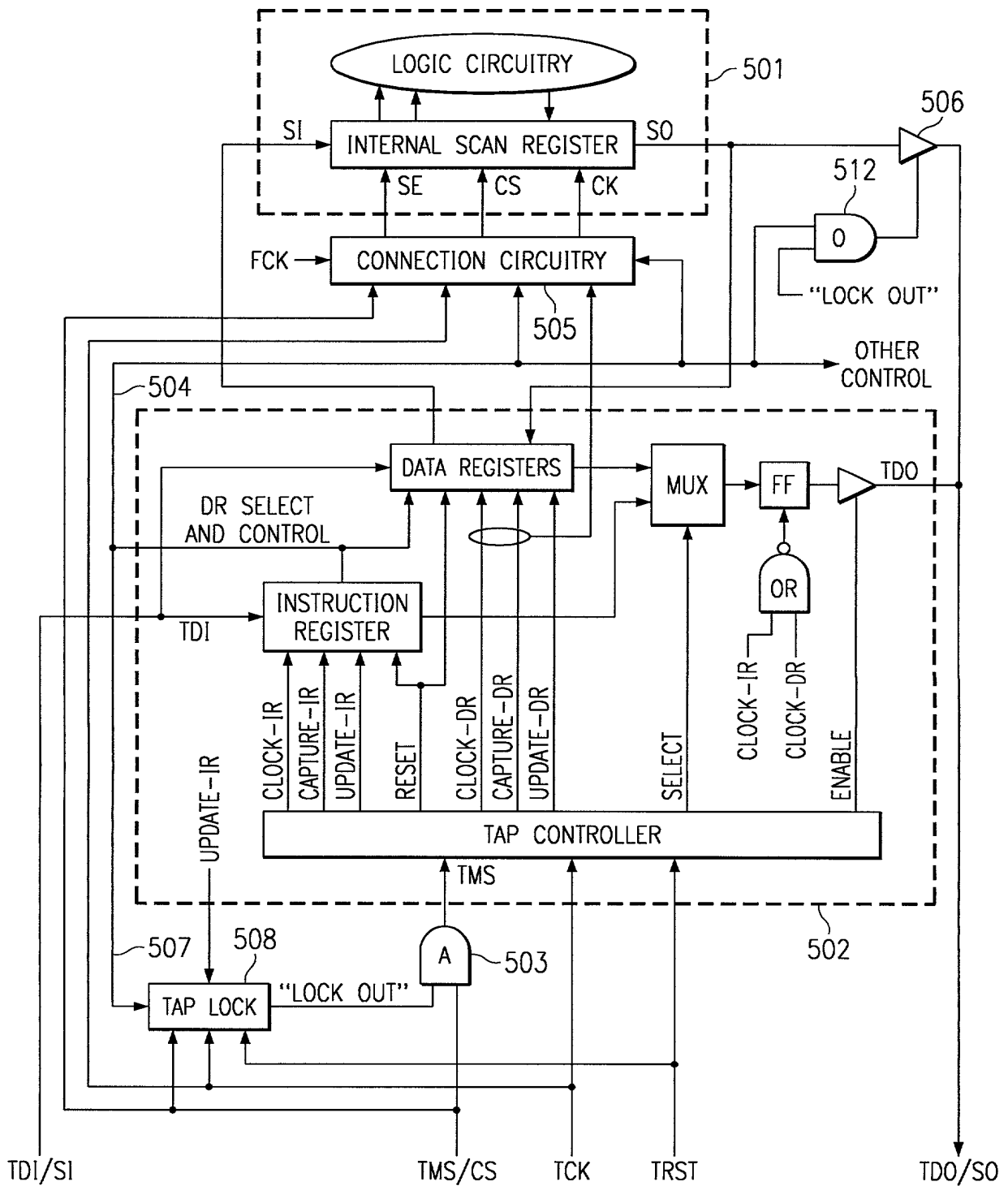


FIG. 7

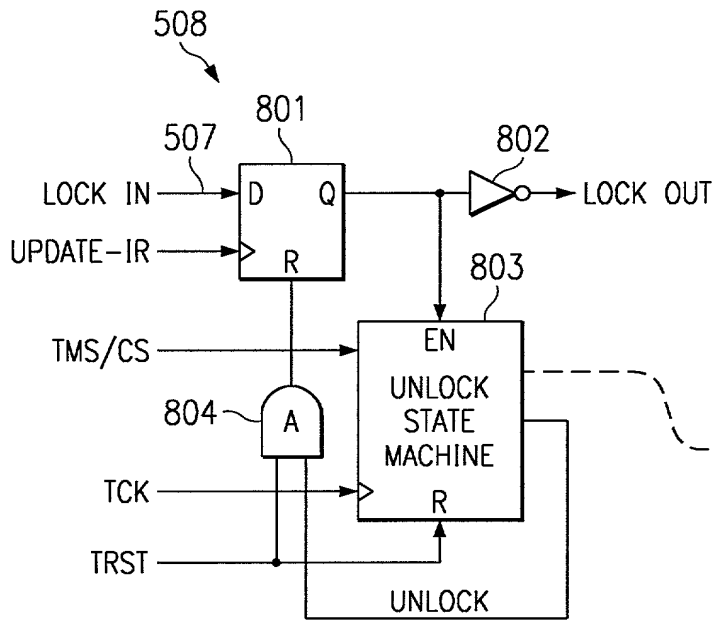


FIG. 8A

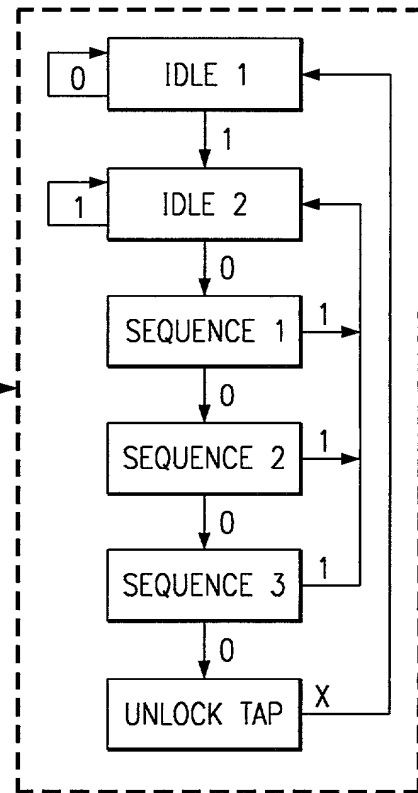


FIG. 8B

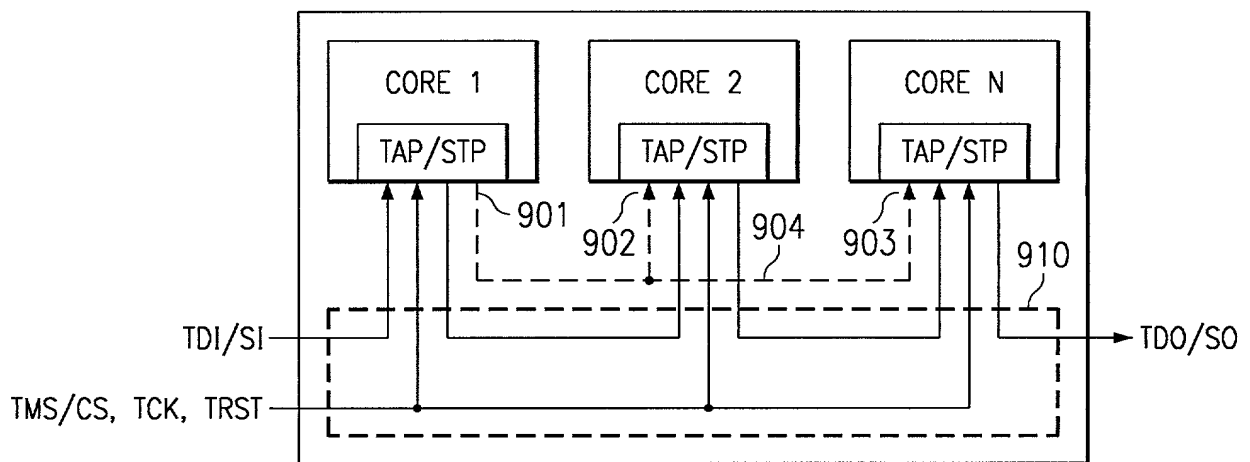
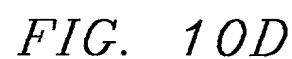


FIG. 9

[illegible]



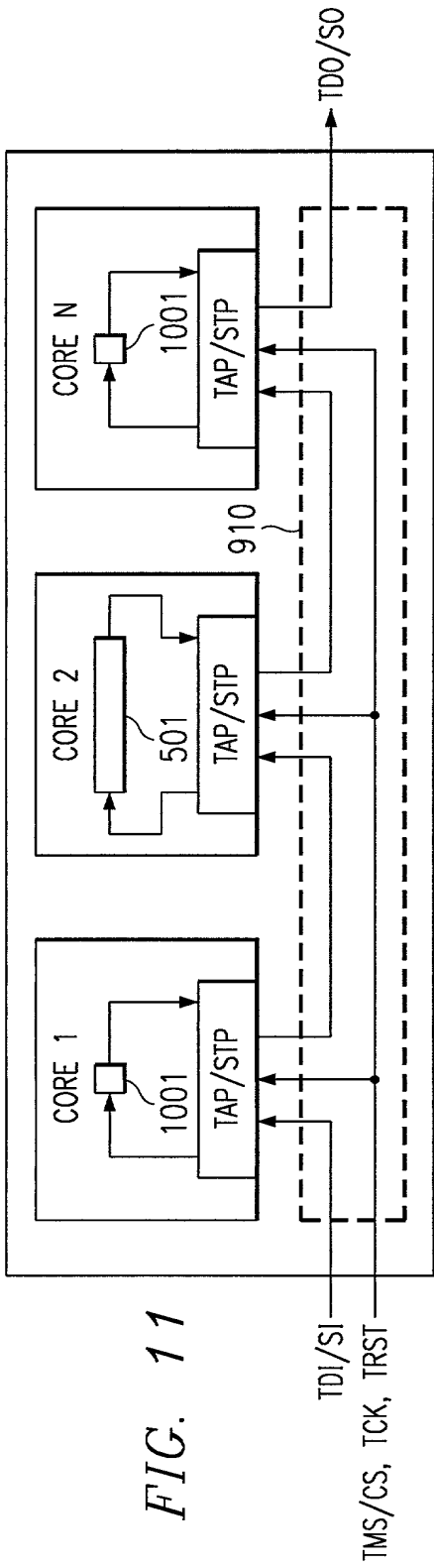


FIG. 11

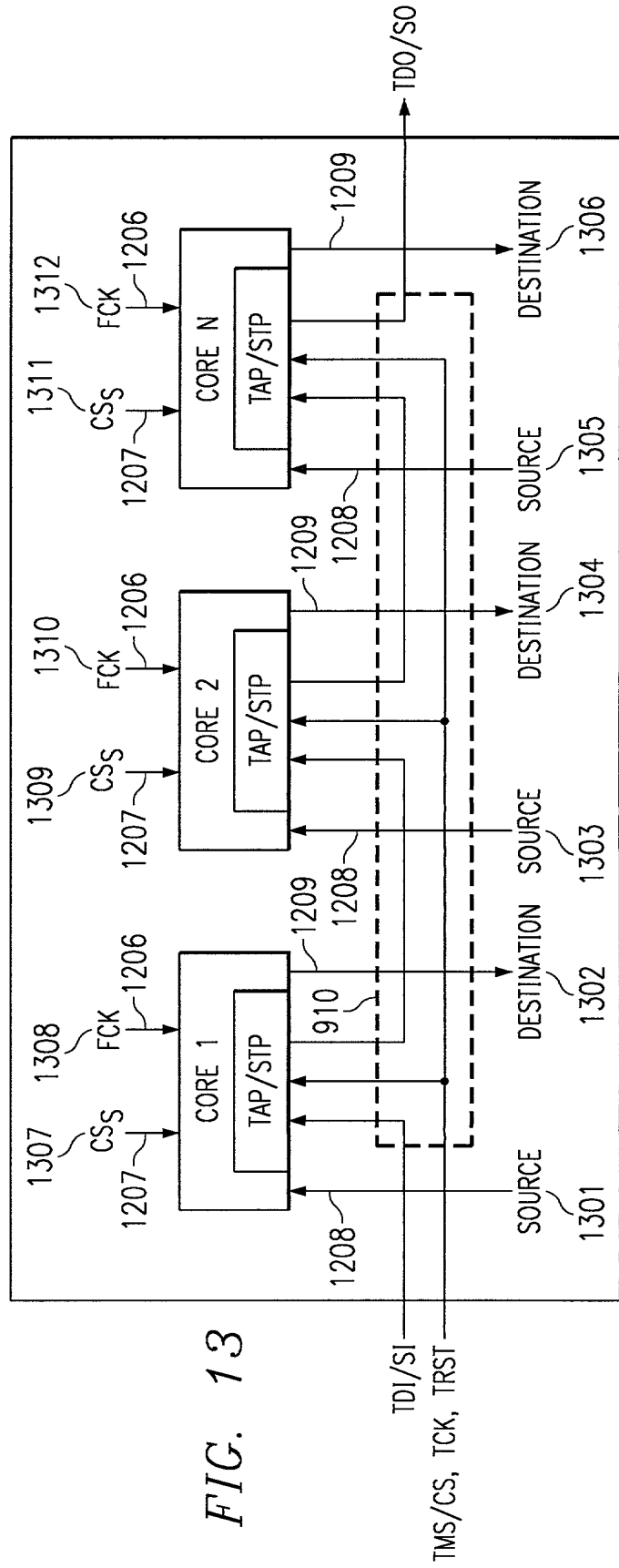
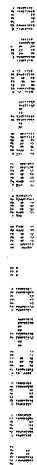


FIG. 13

[illegible]

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a 4x3 grid. The columns represent different values of  $n$  (10, 20, and 40), and the rows represent different values of a parameter (likely  $\alpha$ ), with the top row being  $\alpha = 0.5$  and the bottom row being  $\alpha = 0.9$ . Each histogram shows the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$ . The x-axis for all histograms ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis represents frequency, with scales varying by histogram. The distributions are generally unimodal and become more concentrated as  $n$  increases. For  $\alpha = 0.9$ , the distributions are more skewed towards zero compared to  $\alpha = 0.5$ .



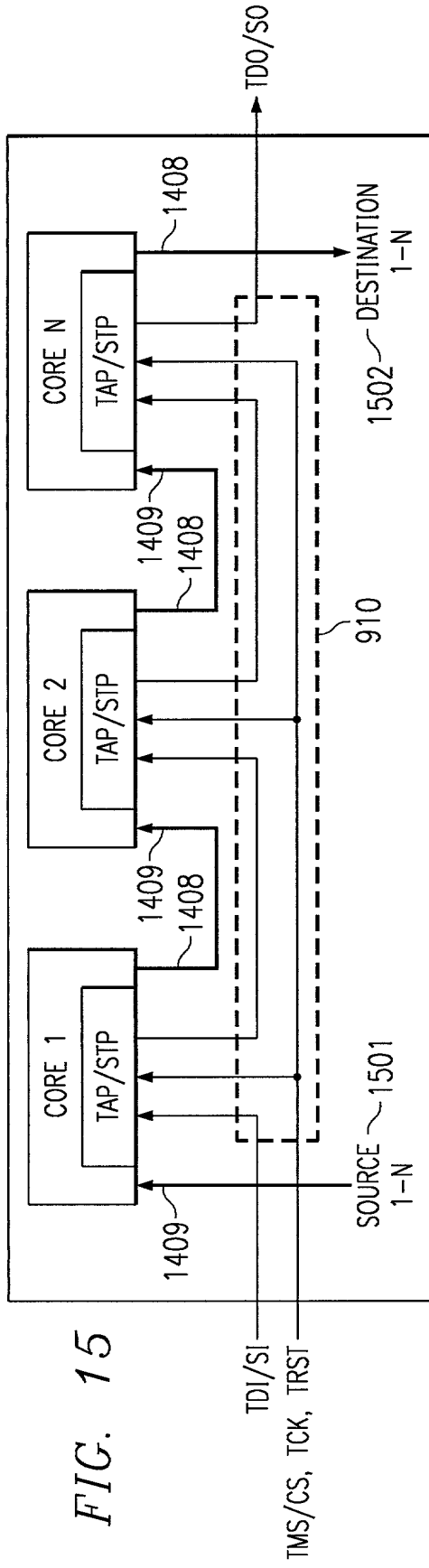


FIG. 15

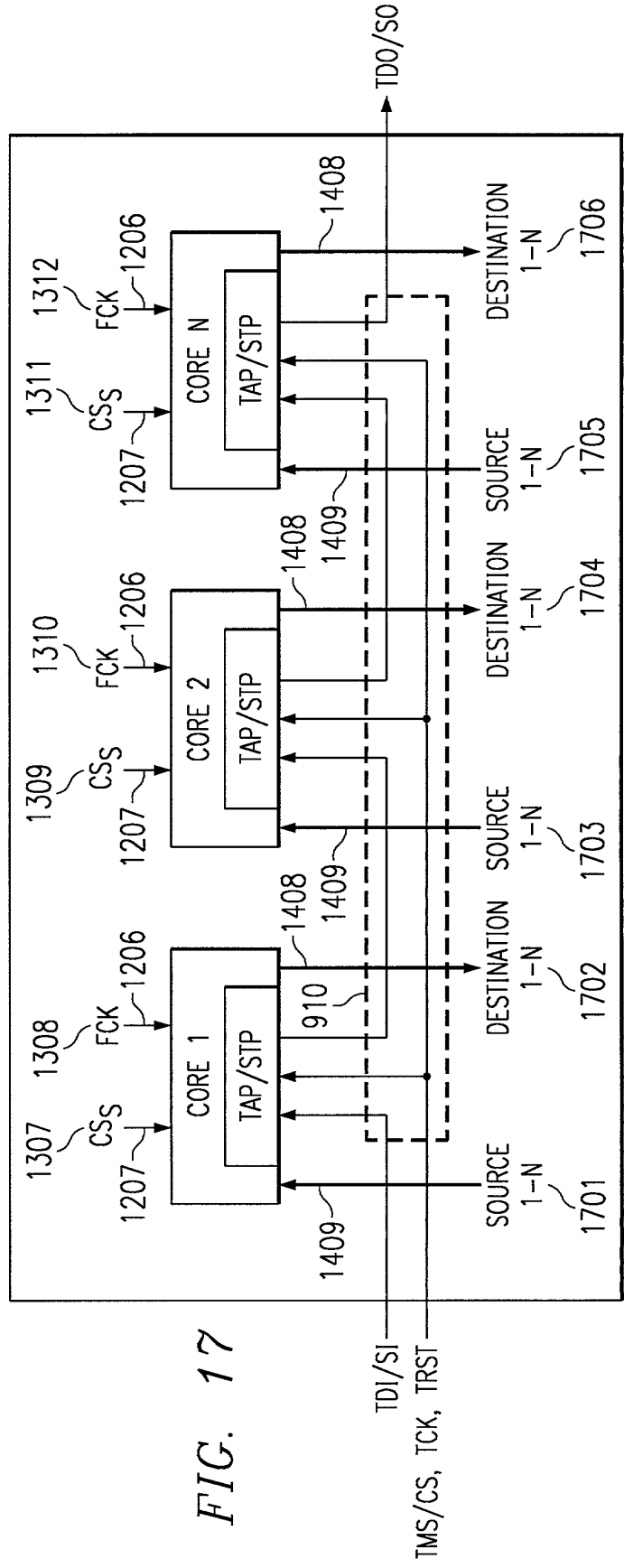
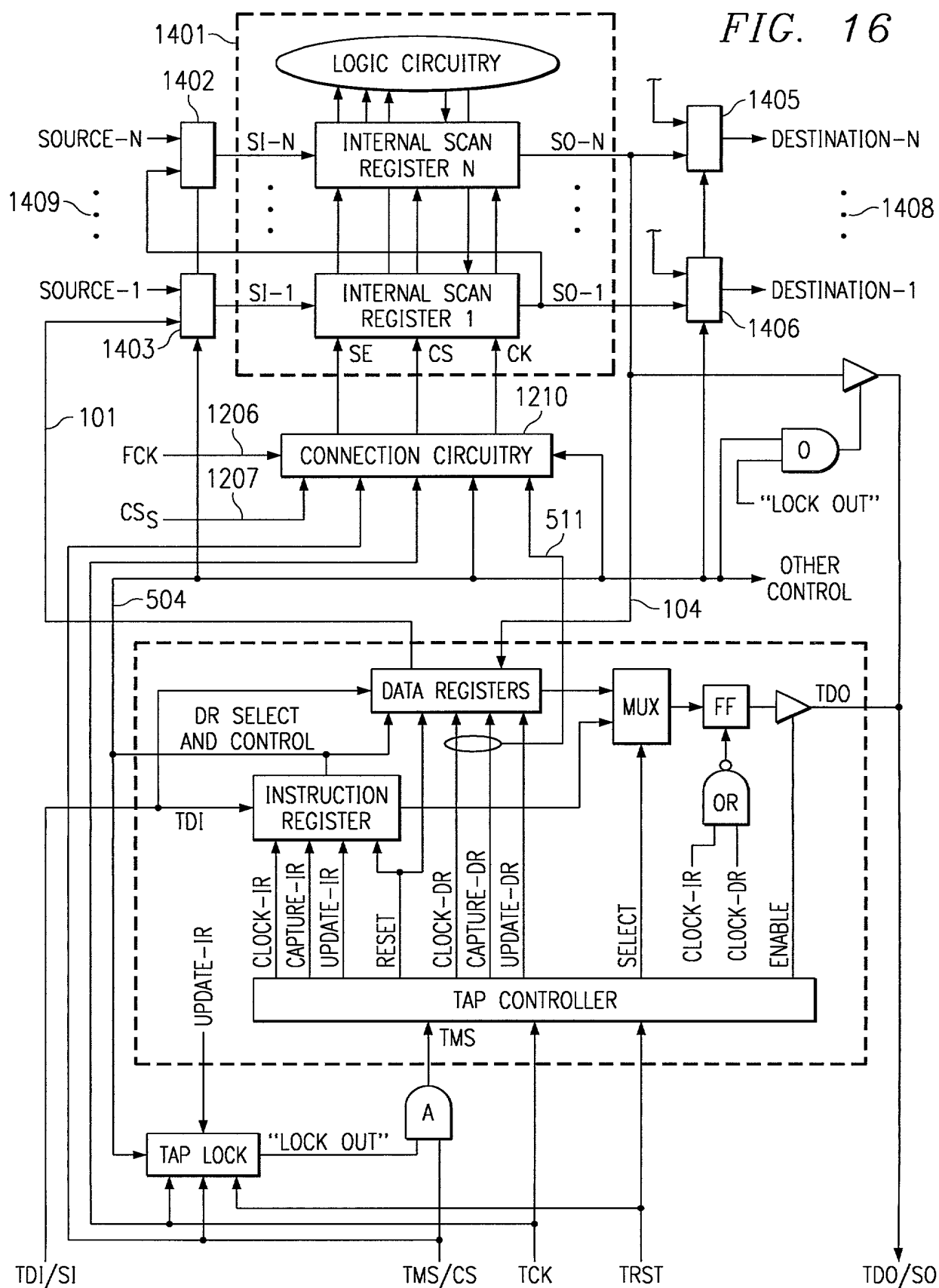


FIG. 17

FIG. 16



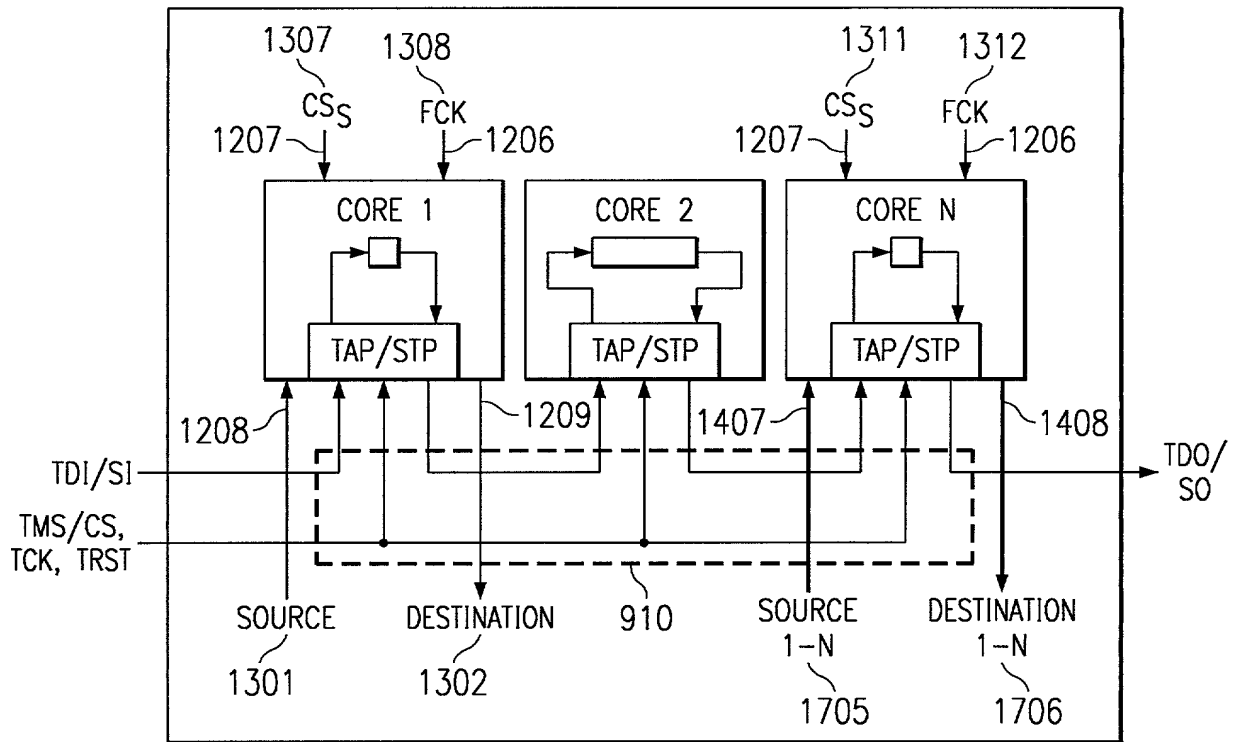


FIG. 18

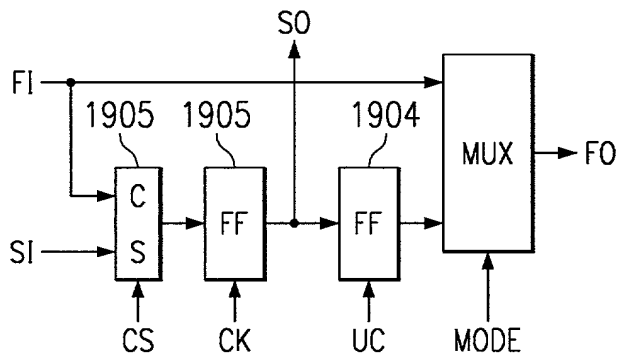


FIG. 19B

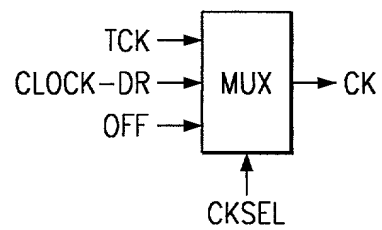


FIG. 19C

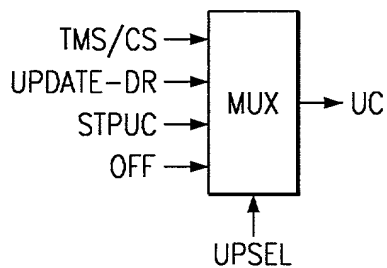


FIG. 19D

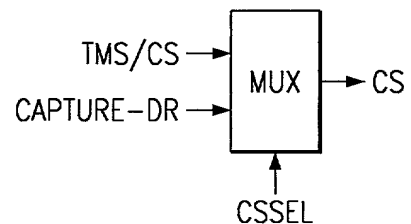


FIG. 19E

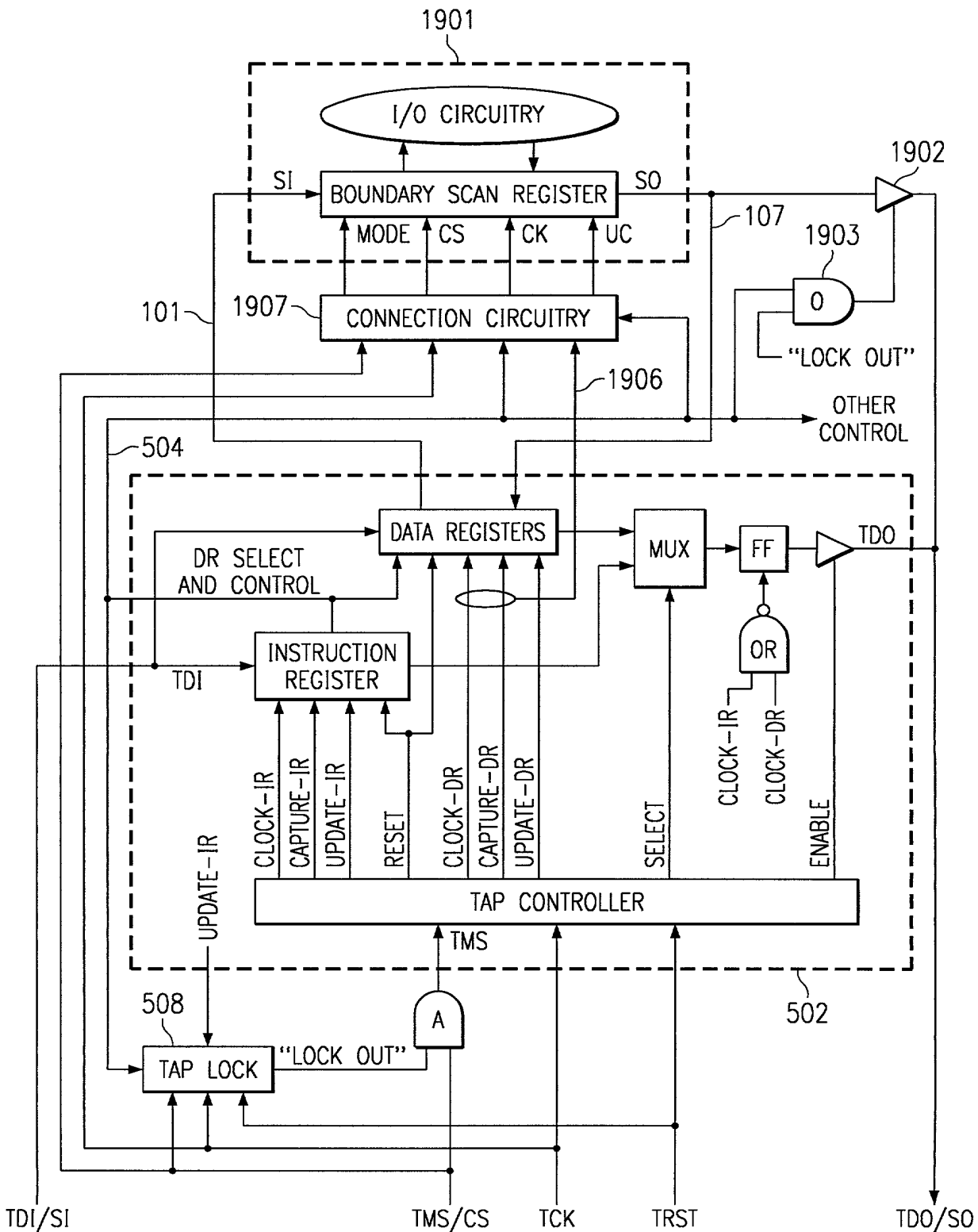
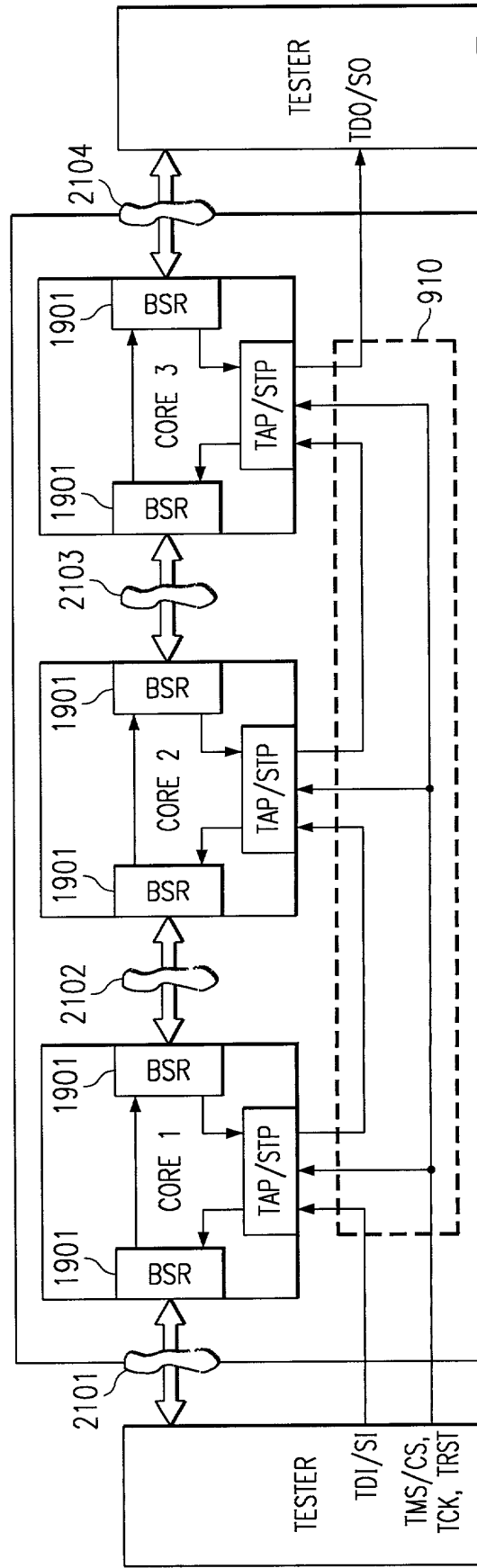
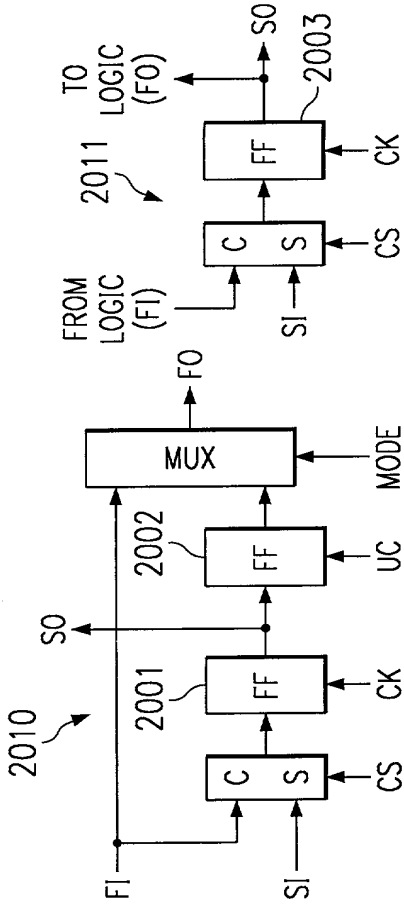
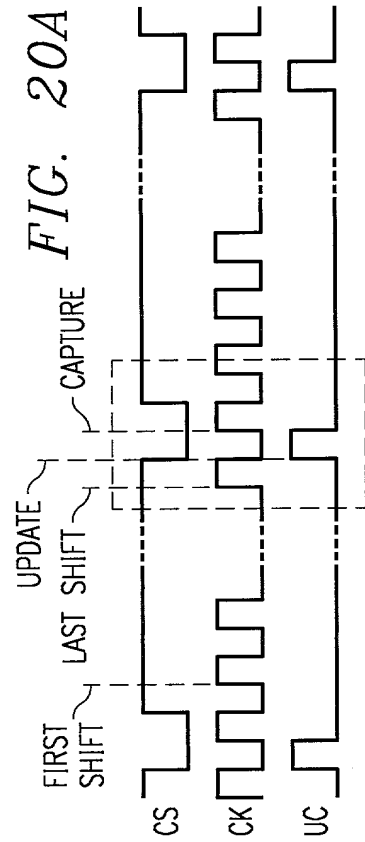
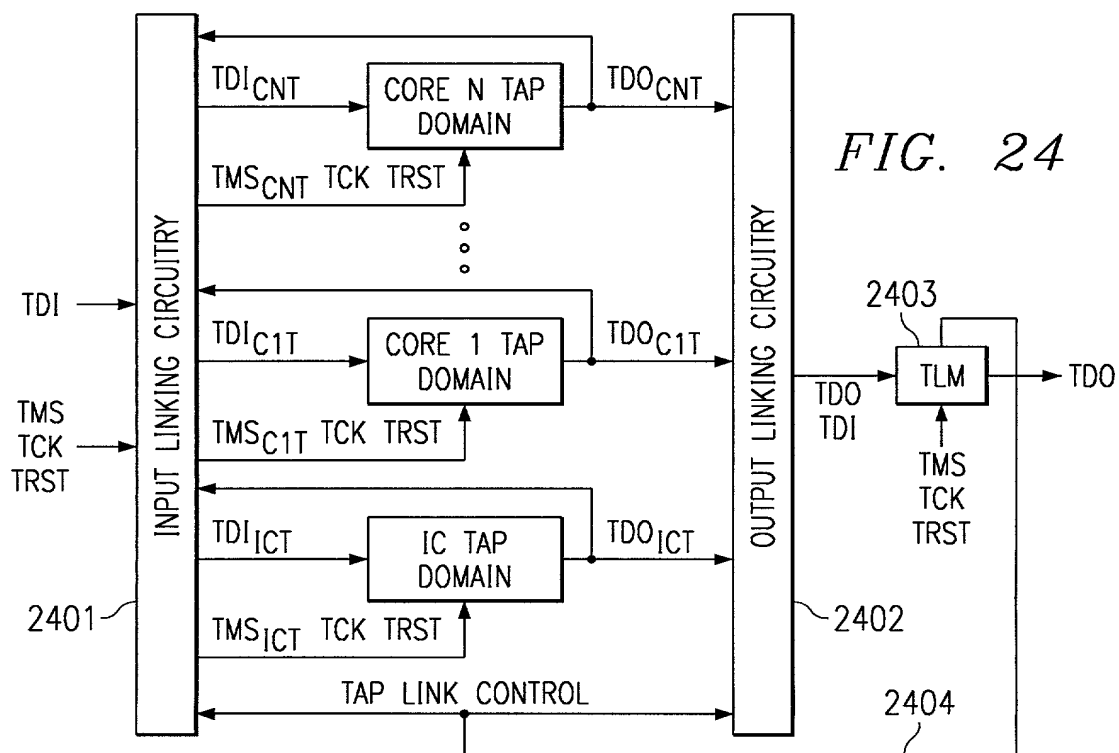
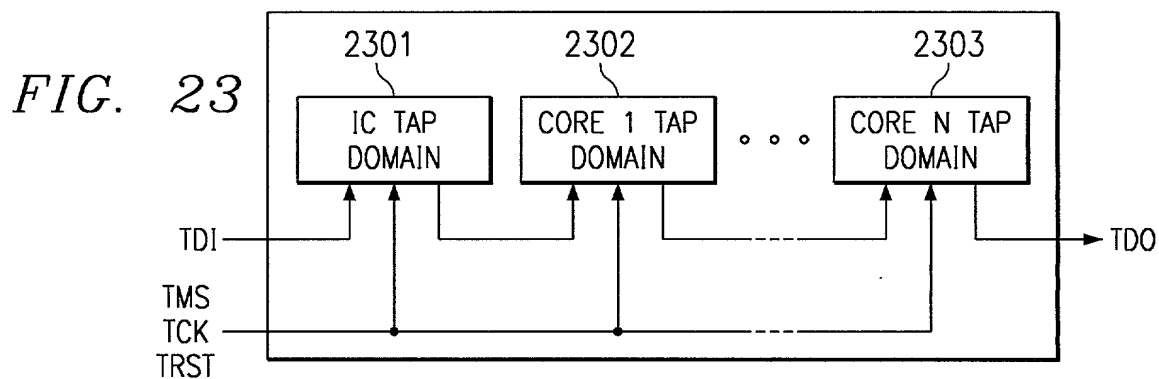
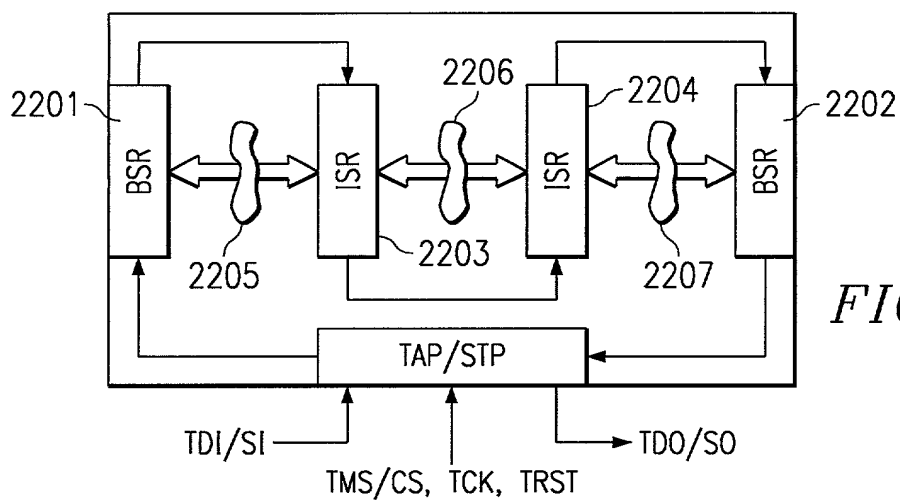
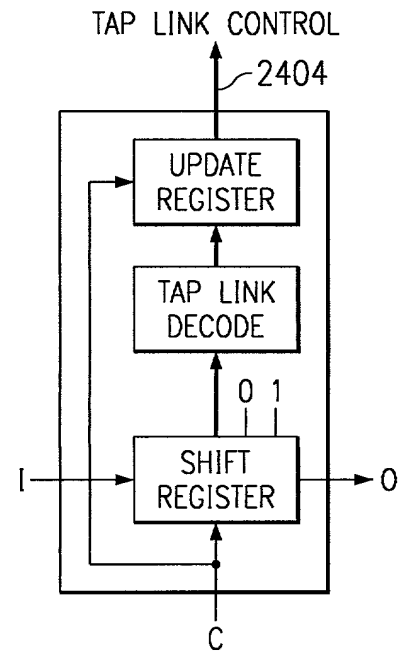
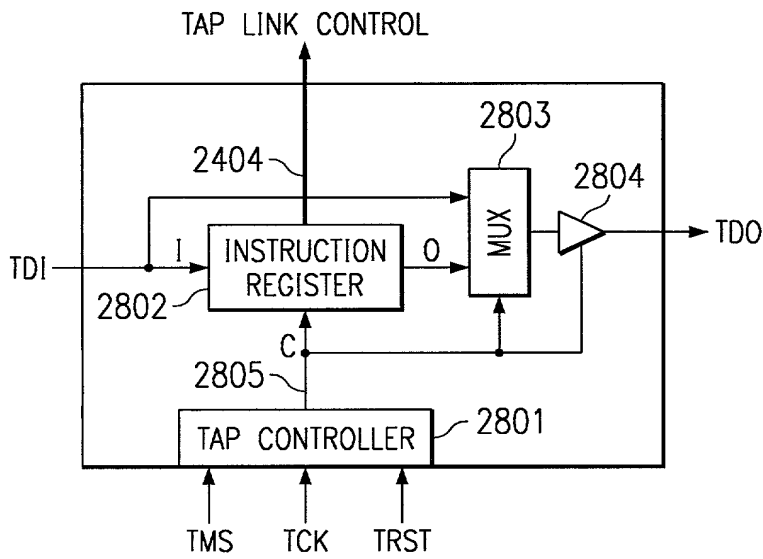
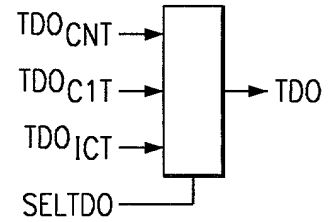
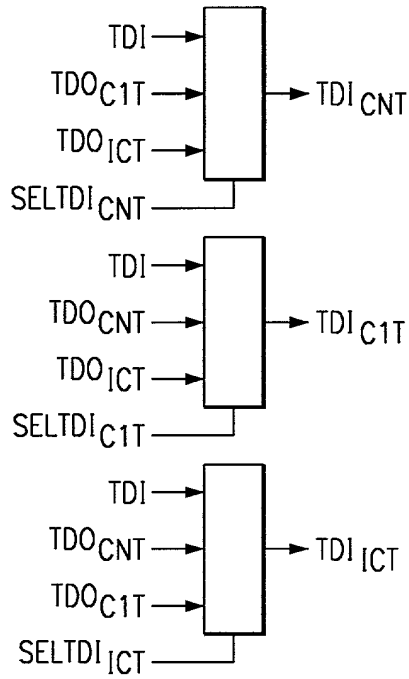
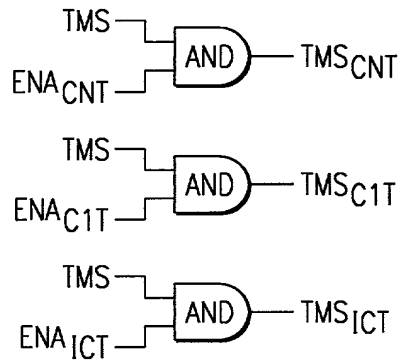


FIG. 19A









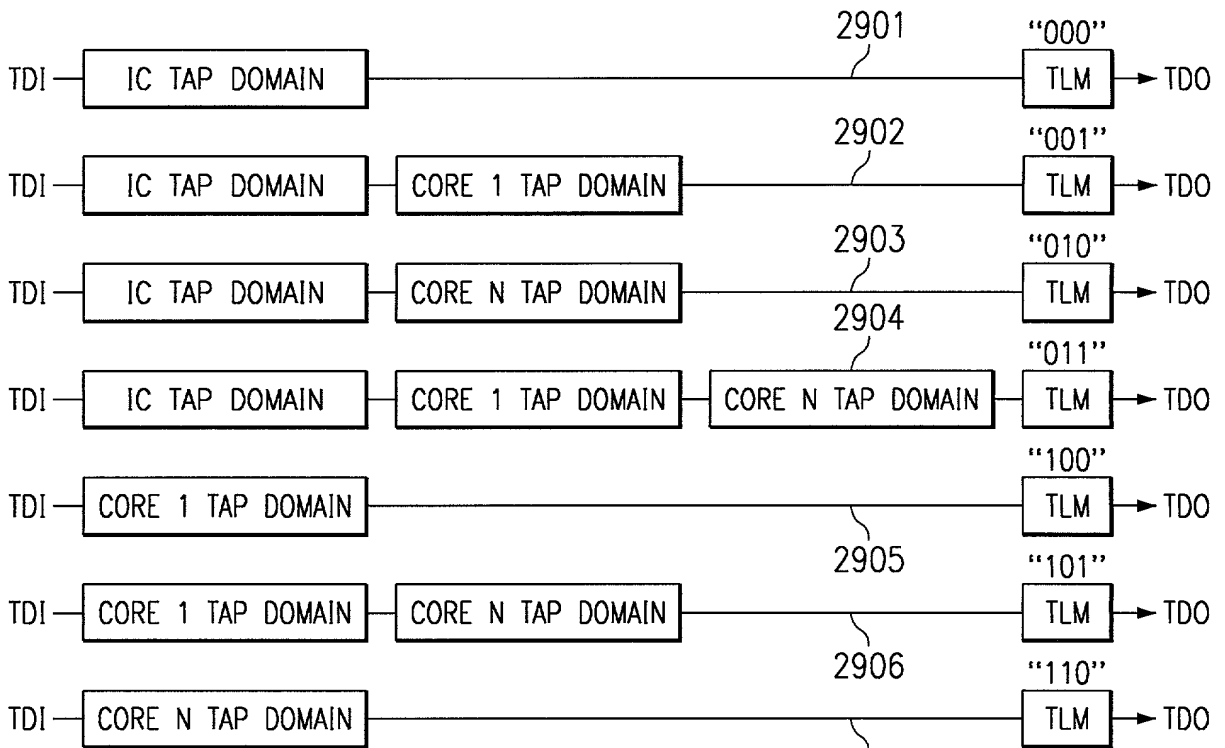


FIG. 29

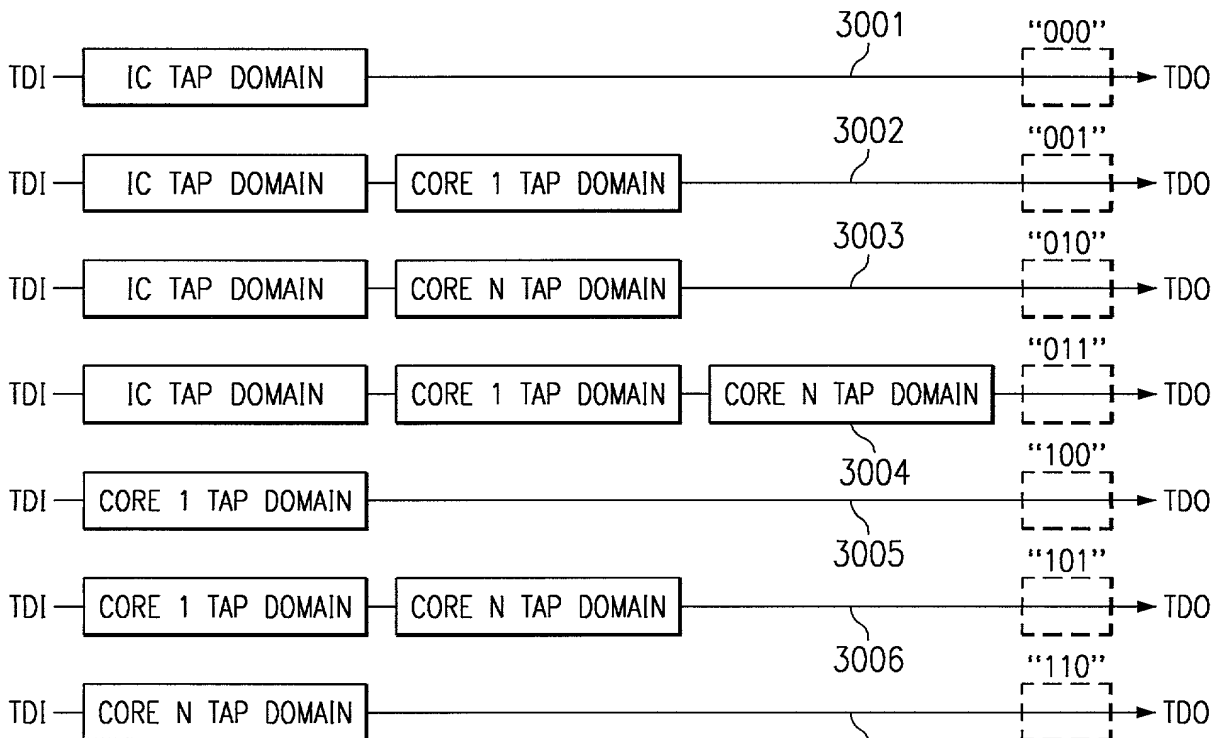


FIG. 30

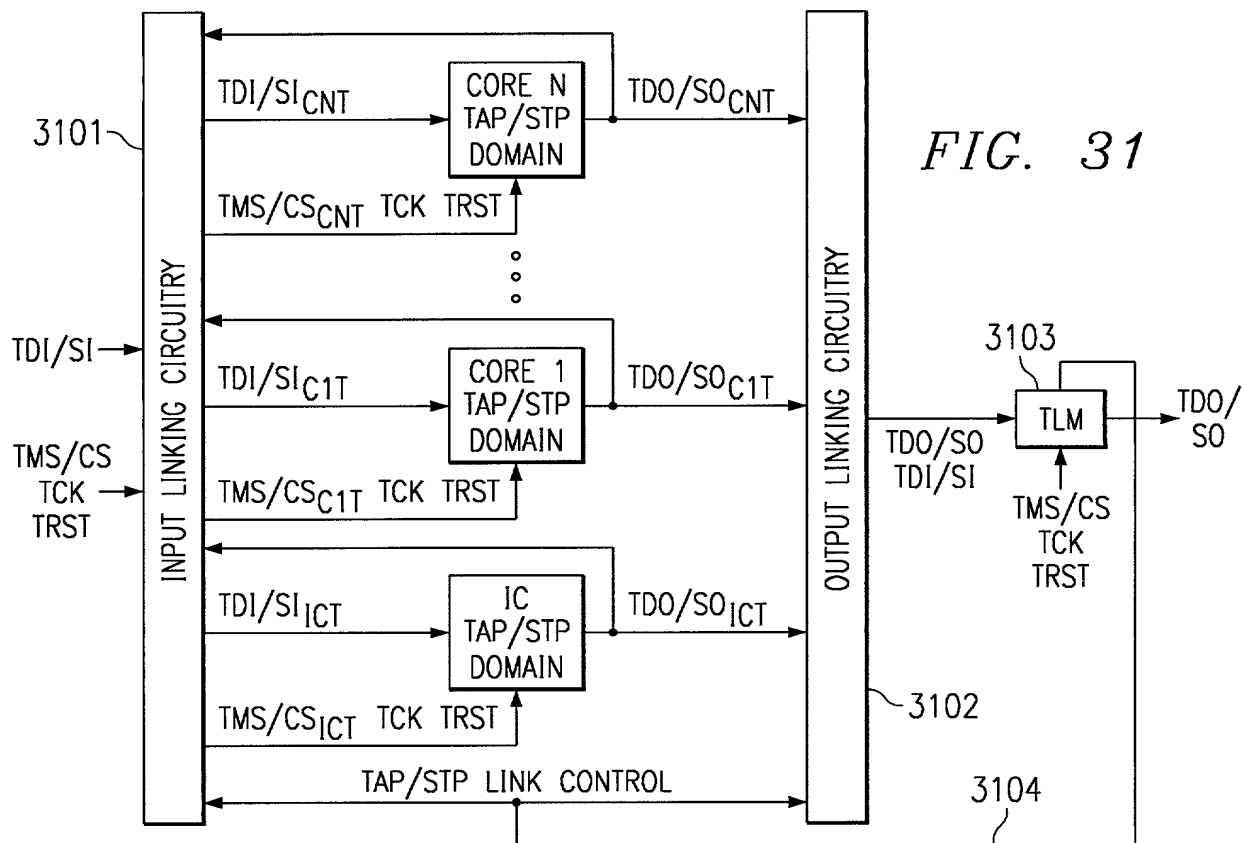


FIG. 31

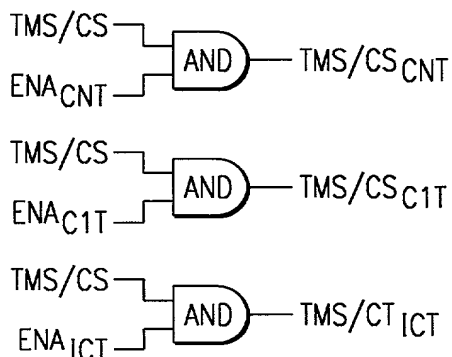


FIG. 32

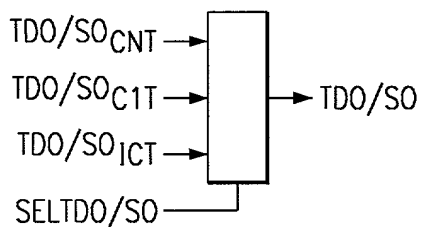


FIG. 34

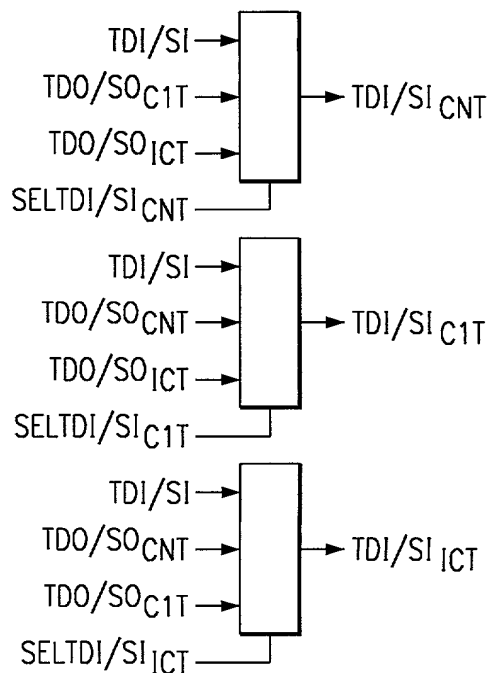


FIG. 33

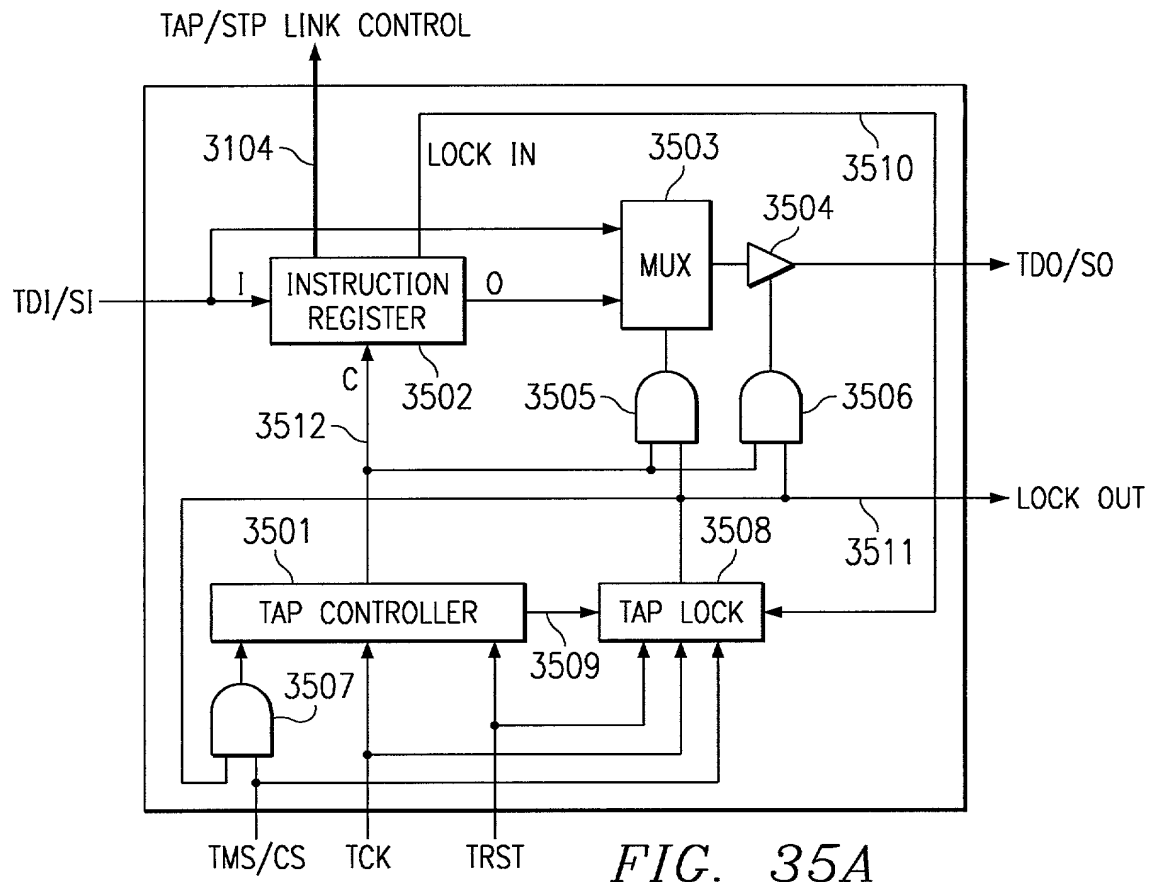


FIG. 35A

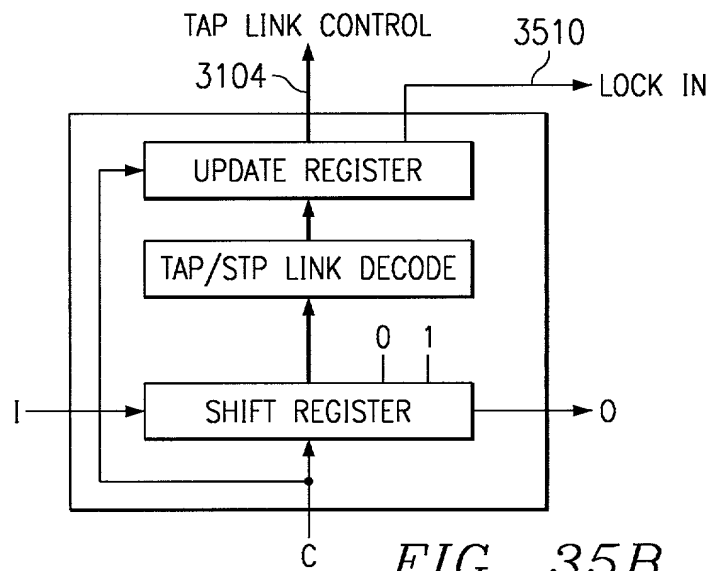


FIG. 35B

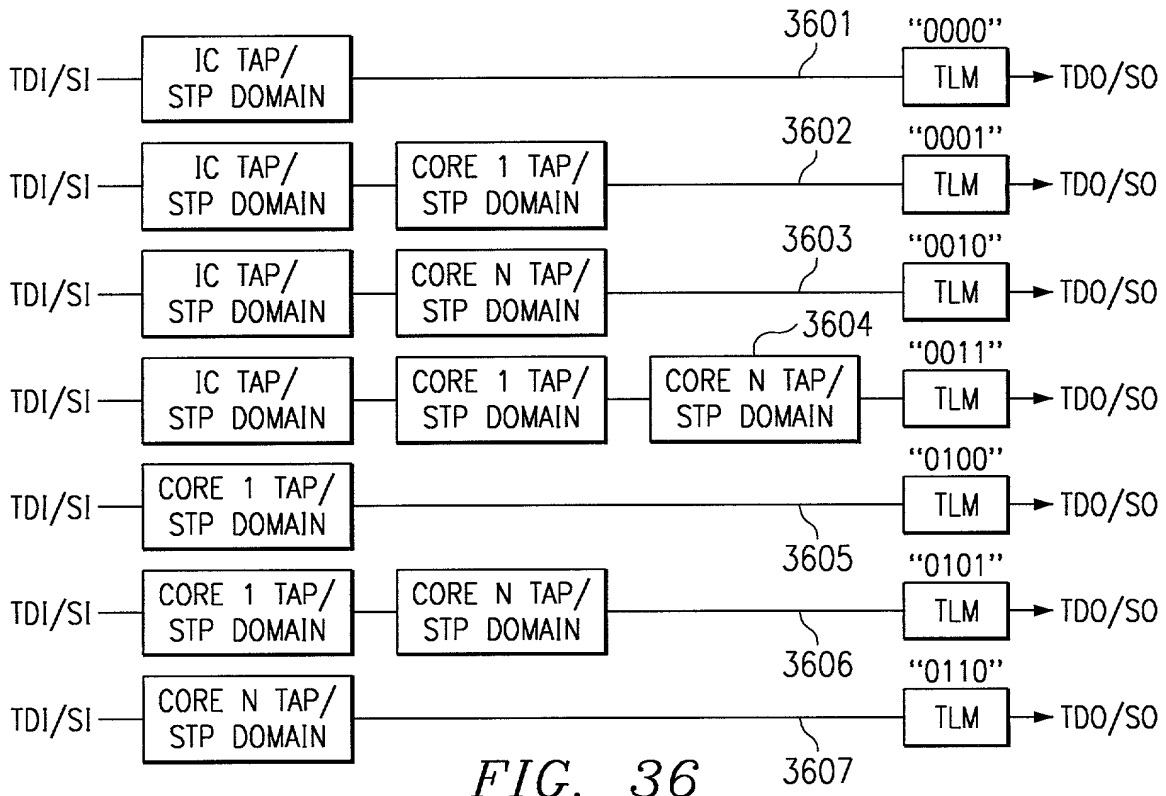


FIG. 36

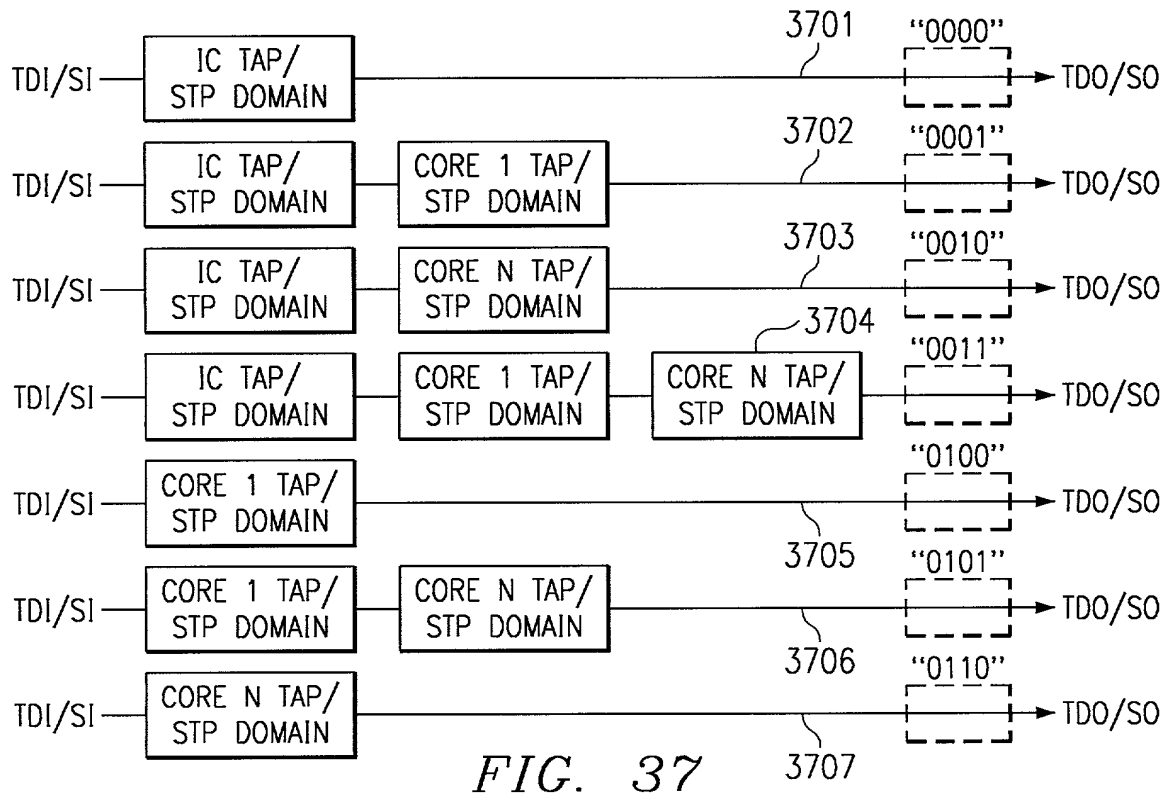


FIG. 37

